

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1788.

VIENNA, May 7.

The double encounter at Turkish Dubits we had near 200 men and 67 horses killed. Among the wounded are 11 commissioned officers, and 400 subalterns and privates. The Turks lost between 3 and 400 men in the assault, and near 600 in the field. We took one of their standards. Actions between our troops and the Turks are daily fought, and in general terminate in the slaughter of considerable numbers.

Every thing seems to foretel, that before the end of this month we shall hear of some great battle, either in Servia, the environs of Bender, or Ocra-kow.

Private letters inform us, that the siege of Belgrade began the 3d of this month.

May 10. In the subsequent accounts received from prince Lichtenstein of the late attempt to storm Dubican, he bestows great commendations on the bravery and ardour of the Austrian troops, declaring that had not major-general Schlaun, on whom the command of that detachment devolved, upon major-general Khun's being wounded, been mortally wounded himself, he would certainly have forced his way into the town.

In the general action, which followed this unsuccessful attempt, the Turks advanced to near the bayonets of the Austrians as to be able to reach them with their spears. Neither side seemed inclined to give way, till the arrival of major Shubirsee, with a squadron of the Kinky light-horse, when the Turks were totally routed.

The loss of the Austrians in these actions amounted to two lieutenant colonels, one captain, 117 non commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses killed; and three lieutenant colonels, two captains, four lieutenants, 391 non commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses, wounded. Ten privates were missing, and two pieces of cannon were taken by the Turks during the attack.

The loss of the Turks is computed at upwards of 900 men killed, and the Austrians took one Turkish standard.

Advices from lieutenant general Fabricius, who commands the army in Transylvania, mention, that on the 20th, 26th and 27th of April, several bodies of Turks, amounting together to 2500 men, attacked different parties of the Austrian troops, posted in the neighbourhood of Terzboung; but finding they could gain no advantage, they retreated, leaving 46 men slightly wounded.

Frequent skirmishes also happen between the Austrian volunteers posted at Cracka, in the Banquet, and the Turks, in one of which the former lately made 12 prisoners, and took a standard.

May 14. The letters from Semlin of the 7th inst. give no certain information of the Austrian army having passed the Save; nor has any account yet been received here of the siege of Belgrade having been commenced.

Four squadrons of the Waldeck dragoons marched from hence on the 6th instant to reinforce the army under the command of prince Lichtenstein; and this morning one of the seven battalions of infantry, designed for the same army, also began its march.

LONDON, May 17.

Yesterday morning (May 14) some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from New-York. They are dated the 10th of April, and contain an account of every thing remaining quiet, and trade in a flourishing state. Same morning, some dispatches arrived at the above office from Halifax, which are dated the 18th of April, and contain an account of the arrival of a great many ships from London, with very rich cargoes; several from Ireland, &c. and that things remained quiet.

Same morning, also, arrived from Quebec some dispatches, which are dated the 22d of April. They contain an account of European goods being purchased with avidity; and that two ships from China were safe arrived there, and all the London ships that sailed since January.

Yesterday morning (May 14) three mails arrived at the general post office, viz. one from New-York, one from Halifax, and another from Quebec. They were all brought over in his majesty's packet boat the Prince William Henry, captain Sharp, after a short passage of only 18 days to Palmouth, which is the shortest ever known.

Although the ships which were at the islands in March and April were, in point of number and tonnage, as great as ever remembered, it is generally believed that they will be found insufficient to transport the immense produce of the late season to Europe; which is in all the islands greater than has

been experienced by the planters for more than twenty years.

Yesterday orders were sent down to Portsmouth for two houses of rendezvous to be immediately opened there, for the entering seamen into his majesty's service, to man the men of war which are getting ready for sea.

Yesterday two houses of rendezvous were opened at Wapping, and one on Tower Hill, for the entering seamen to man his majesty's ships sitting out for Channel service.

May 19. Notwithstanding the contempt with which we seem to treat the emperor of Morocco's fleet, it may be a very mischievous, though a very small one. They can keep the Barbary shore, and pull at every sail which is entering or going out of the straits mouth, in spite often of our men of war, and every prisoner is made a slave, and most of them sent up to Mequinez. This is not a matter of indifference to those who use the straits trade.

The rock of Gibraltar seems to be in great danger from the temporary hostility of the same prince, and the perpetual jealousy of the Spaniards, now armed in full force, ready to strike an important blow which time, chance, and a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, may throw in their way. The summit of their warlike ambition would be the recovery of Gibraltar out of our hands, to be re-annexed to their dominions for ever.

The emperor of Morocco's manifesto against this country is the subject of general admiration. There is so much politeness and good breeding in it, that it may serve in future as a model for compositions of this sort.

DUBLIN, May 18.

A correspondent, on whose authority we can depend, finds a singular pleasure in recommending a remedy always at hand, for the extirpation of poison taken into the human body, or a bite of a mad dog. It is only common washing, which a short time since M. Toustaint Navier, the king's physician at Versailles, discovered, that mixed with soap and water, taken inwardly, or rubbed on the outward wound of the bite, did not, in any instance where tried, fail to effect a cure.

May 31. It has been generally reported, that his Gallic majesty has been fired at, in returning from a ride about nine in the evening of Saturday the 18th instant. The account arrived in a letter to a gentleman in this city, and states the affair as follows:—The king, who is become very corpulent and plethoric within the last three years, was advised by M. de Senac, his first physician, to drink lime water and acid cooling liquors, and to be on horseback, if possible, every day. Some business preventing him from riding out in the forenoon of Saturday, which being over between four and five, he took a cold snuff, mounted, and rode towards the town of St. Germain's, accompanied by two noblemen and six servants. About half way, on his return to Versailles, the report of a gun was heard, as if proceeding from a decayed monastery, some walls of which are yet standing, not far from the high road.—One of the servants, who was about five or six yards behind, cried out, that a ball had carried away a part of his hat.—The king, without any marks of fear, or even surprise, commanded the ruins to be searched, whilst four men placed themselves at different parts to prevent an escape. But the bird, or rather the fowler, were no where to be seen. The evening was remarkably clear, and the walls which have been long unroofed, were exposed, with all their stitches and cracks, to a distinct view.—Whether the piece was discharged at an owl or other night-bird, inhabiting those ruins, or levelled intentionally at the king, cannot be ascertained; but the writer avers, that the fact is literally and truly as above.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) May 31.

By a late account from Louisville, we are informed, that a boat was taken up adrift, near the mouth of Goose creek: It is said the belonged to colonel Mitchell, from Berkeley county, Virginia, and supposed to have been captured by the Indians, as there were a number of balls sticking in her sides, and the floor bloody, also several casks of flour and whisky, with their heads knocked out, &c.

We also hear, that some time last week, two lads on Licking creek, who were going to a lick, fell in with two Indians riding on one horse: the lads fired on the Indians, and wounded both mortally: they dropped one of their guns and their baggage, a company was raised who pursued them, and it is said got both.

May 28. On the 15th inst. a party of five Indians who stole horses on Cain run, a branch of Elkhorn, were pursued immediately by eight men, who followed day and night, and overtook them on their

march the next day late in the evening: they fired on them, killed one dead on the spot, and wounded another badly, who with the others, made his escape, leaving all their baggage, together with the horses they had stolen. They had got within about twenty miles of the Ohio, before they were overtaken.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

*Artificial Noses are to be sold.*

A certain inhabitant of Brussels, in a combat, had his nose moved off; whereupon he addressed himself to a very curious and celebrated surgeon, residing at Bologna, to provide him a new one if possible; and, for a reward agreed upon, a new nose was cut out of a porter's arm.—About thirteen months after his return to his own country, on a sudden, the ingrafted nose grew cold, petrified, and within a few days dropped off.—Those of his friends who were curious in the exploration of the cause of this misfortune, discovered that the said porter died about the same instant the nose grew frigid.

August 1. A gentleman of information from North-Carolina, informs, that he left that state since its convention was in session—and that he had such information from several gentlemen belonging to the convention, as warranted him to assert, that a few days would give us the pleasing information of that state's having adopted the constitution.

*Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 9.*

"Shutting up of the Moorish ports begin now to operate very sensibly upon us, fresh provisions of every kind being no longer to be had at any price from Barbary. A fowl is now a stranger almost to the first tables. The Barbarian king perseveres, and it is difficult to say, whether immediate hostilities or lenient measures would best operate to bring him to a proper sense. At any rate the garrison are in a bad plight until they are supplied from home or the dispute made up."

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Blanchard, dated Basse, in Switzerland, April 25.*

"Retired in a castle near the gates of Basse, I have been many months making two wings, composed of whalebone, and covered with taffery, which are exactly like those of birds; and notwithstanding they cover the space of 90 feet, their lightness, joined with the force I have borrowed from the powers of mechanism, enables me to use them so easily, that I can mount with the least motion. On Monday the 5th of May, I will make a public attempt in this city; at the Margrave of Baden's, and mount myself from the court of the palace. I shall as my first trial take my parachute with me, which is a small balloon, about fifteen feet in diameter, will raise and keep ready to spread when wanted. I may, perhaps, have a second of the same size for other experiments. Many motives have engaged me to perfect and execute this piece of mechanism; 1st. To find some method of directing, by a considerable diminution of the volume of the balloon; 2dly. To reduce of course the expences of an experiment to a mere nothing; 3dly. To avoid all the dangers which my ascension among a number of inaccessible mountains will expose me to, if carried by a balloon only, and driven by a bad wind, I should reach the summit of those mountains, which no mortal ever arrived at; whereas I now no longer fear those desolate places, but shall be very glad to see them, as I can easily leave them by flying. After this essay nothing will be too difficult to me, and I dare promise the success of my wings before hand, from the observations I have made in the different experiments. I have tried for these fourteen or fifteen years with machines far from the perfection of my present piece of mechanism. I flatter myself I shall yet have the satisfaction of returning to Paris on a fixed day flying in the air."

The following letter from the reverend doctor Nevil Maskelyne, astronomer royal at Greenwich, to his excellency Dr. Franklin, will inform the public of the success of Mr. Churchman's scheme for the discovery of longitude.

Greenwich, March 3d, 1788.

SIR,

ON the 2d of May, last year, I received from you a paper concerning the variation of the compass, by Mr. Churchman, of Philadelphia, of which you desired my opinion. As he, at the same time, sent another similar paper to the board of longitude, of which I am a member, I did not think I could properly send you my private opinion, till that of the board had been taken. I have now the pleasure to acknowledge the favour of your letter, and to acquaint you that the board of longitude considered it last Saturday, and agreed it was not new; the idea of accounting for the variation having been published

in the Berlin Memoirs, for 1757, from two poles not diametrically opposite, by the learned Mr. Leonard Euler, in a mathematical and masterly manner. The observations of variations at sea, owing to the iron work in the ship, and arms on board, are liable to great uncertainty, so that differences have been found of six degrees in the English channel.

There will be a great difference often, according as the ship is put on one or the other tack, owing to the lost iron on board becoming temporary magnets, from the effect of the earth as a great magnet. Magnetic rocks at sea will disturb the magnet, and severe cold in northern regions seems occasionally to render it torpid, though it recovers itself again. On all these accounts, and some others not less important, the variation of the compass cannot be considered as a general method of finding the longitude at sea, and scarce of any use that way, now we have so much better methods of attaining the end.

Mr. Churchman's supposition of a gradual change of the magnetic poles, without offering any probable physical hypothesis to account for it, must be considered as a mere hypothesis. You, Sir, who are so well able to judge of philosophical matters, and physical causes, will, I have little doubt, join in opinion with the late Dr. Halley, as I do, that the gradual change of the magnetic poles cannot be probably accounted for from any gradual changes of the quantity, metallic state, or magnetism, or translation of the iron, or iron ore in the bowels of, or diffused through the surface of the earth. Dr. Halley's hypothesis of four poles, two belonging to an outer shell, and two to an inner nucleus moveable about the axis with less velocity of rotation than the outer shell, is very ingenious, and well calculated to get over this difficulty. Observations both of the variation and dip of the needle, made throughout your continent, would be of use to throw light on this matter.

Mr. Churchman might have been well satisfied with the judgments of such able men and good philosophers as Mr. Ewing and Mr. Rittenhouse. Mr. Dillwyn sent me another of his proposals, with the disputes between him and the principal mathematicians with you, for the royal society, which I forwarded there. I hope you receive, I mean your philosophical society, my Greenwich observations, now published up to the end of 1786, and published annually. They are ordered by the council. I shall be gratified by the continuance of the present of your memoirs, if thought proper, and am sensible of the honour of being a member. Your future correspondence will do honour to, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

And old friend,

N. MASKELYNE.

ANNAPOLIS, August 14.

*Ratification of the constitution by the convention of the state of New-York.*

WE the delegates of the people of the state of New-York, duly elected and met in convention, having maturely considered the constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by the convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania (a copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, DO declare and make known,

That all power is originally vested in and consequently derived from the people, and that government is instituted by them for their common interest, protection and security.

That the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are essential rights which every government ought to respect and preserve.

That the powers of government may be re-assumed by the people, whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness; that every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the congress of the United States, or the departments of the government thereof, remains to the people of the several states, or to their respective state governments, to whom they may have granted the same; and that those clauses in the said constitution, which declare that congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply that congress is entitled to any powers not given by the said constitution; but such clauses are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

That the people have an equal natural and unalienable right, freely and peaceably to exercise their religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that no religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference of others.

That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state.

That the militia should not be subject to martial law except in time of war, rebellion or insurrection.

That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity, and that at all times the military should be under strict subordination to the civil power.

That in the time of peace no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the

owner; and in time of war only by the civil magistrate, in such manner as the laws may direct.

That no person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or diseased of his freehold, or exiled, or deprived of his privileges, franchises, life, liberty or property, but by due process of law.

That no person ought to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb for one and the same offence, nor, unless in case of impeachment, be punished more than once for the same offence.

That every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to an inquiry into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to a removal thereof if unlawful, and that such inquiry and removal ought not to be denied or delayed, except when, on account of public danger, the congress shall suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

That (except in the government of the land and naval forces, and of the militia when in actual service, and in cases of impeachment) a presentment or indictment by a grand jury ought to be observed as a necessary preliminary to the trial of all crimes cognizable by the judiciary of the United States; and such trial should be speedy, public, and by an impartial jury of the county where the crime was committed; and that no person can be found guilty without the unanimous consent of such jury. But in cases of crimes not committed within any county of any of the United States, and in cases of crimes committed within any county in which a general insurrection may prevail, or which may be in the possession of a foreign enemy, the inquiry and trial may be in such county as the congress shall by law direct; which county in the two cases last mentioned, should be as near as conveniently may be to that county in which the crime may have been committed. And that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused ought to be informed of the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with his accusers and the witnesses against him, to have the means of producing his witnesses, and the assistance of counsel for his defence, and should not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

That the trial by jury in the extent that it obtains by the common law of England, is one of the greatest securities to the rights of a free people, and ought to remain inviolate.

That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers or his property; and therefore, that all warrants to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath or affirmation of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and that all general warrants (or such in which the place or person suspected are not particularly designated) are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their common good, or to instruct their representatives, and that every person has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

That the freedom of the press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years, an election of the president and vice president, so that no officer who may be appointed by the congress to act as president, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability, of the president and vice-president, can in any case continue to act beyond the termination of the period for which the last president and vice-president were elected.

That nothing contained in the said constitution, is to be construed to prevent the legislature of any state from passing laws at its discretion, from time to time, to divide such state into convenient districts, and to apportion its representatives to and amongst such districts.

That the prohibition contained in the said constitution, against *ex post facto* laws, extends only to laws concerning crimes.

That all appeals in causes, determinable according to the course of the common law, ought to be by writ of error, and not otherwise.

That the judicial power of the United States, in cases in which a state may be a party, does not extend to criminal prosecutions, or to authorize any suit, by any person against a state.

That the judicial power of the United States, as to controversies between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, is not to be construed to extend to any other controversies between them, except those which relate to such lands, so claimed, under grants of different states.

That the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States, or of any other court to be instituted by the congress, is not in any case to be increased, enlarged or extended, by any fiction, collusion or mere suggestion; and that no treaty is to be construed, so to operate, as to alter the constitution of any state.

UNDER these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said constitution, and in confidence that the amendments which shall have been proposed to the said constitution will receive an early and mature consideration, WE, the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of the state of

New-York, DO, by these presents, assent to and RATIFY the said constitution. In full confidence, nevertheless, that until a convention shall be called and convened for proposing amendments to the said constitution, the militia of this state will not be continued in service out of this state for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof; that the congress will not make or alter any regulation in this state, respecting the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of this state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for this purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same; and that in those cases such power will only be exercised until the legislature of this state shall make provision in the premises; that no excise will be imposed on any article of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, or any of them, within this state, ardent spirits excepted; and that the congress will not lay direct taxes within this state, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, or until congress shall first have made a requisition upon this state to assess, levy and pay the amount of such requisition made agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner as the legislature of this state shall judge best; but that in such case, if the state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then the congress may assess and levy this state's proportion, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time at which the same was required to be paid.

DONE in convention at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the state of New-York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

By order of the convention,  
GEO. CLINTON, President.

Attested, JOHN M'KISSON,  
ASM. B. BANCER, } Secretaries.

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of the state of New-York, enjoin it upon their representatives in the congress, to exert all their influence and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the said constitution in the manner prescribed therein; and in all laws to be passed by the congress in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of the said amendments as far as the constitution will admit.

That there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants, according to the enumeration or census mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number shall be continued or increased, but not diminished, as congress shall direct, and according to such ratio as the congress shall fix, in conformity to the rule prescribed for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

That the congress do not impose any excise on any article (except ardent spirits) of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

That congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until congress shall first have made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy, and pay their respective proportion of such requisition, agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner as the legislature of the respective states shall judge best; and in such case, if any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time of payment prescribed in such requisition.

That the congress shall not make or alter any regulation, in any state, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of such state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance, be incapable of making the same, and then only, until the legislature of such state shall make provision in the premises; provided that congress may prescribe the time for the election of representatives.

That no persons, except natural born citizens, or such as were citizens on or before the fourth day of July, 1776, or such as held commissions under the United States during the war, and have at any time, since the 4th of July, 1776, become citizens of one or other of the United States, and who shall be freeholders, shall be eligible to the places of president, vice president, or members of either house of the congress of the United States.

That the congress do not grant monopolies, or erect any company with exclusive advantages of commerce.

That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised, or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That no money be borrowed on the credit of the United States without the assent of two thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That the congress shall not declare war without the concurrence of two thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That the privilege of the *habeas corpus* shall not, by any law, be suspended for a longer term than six months, or until twenty days after the meeting of the congress next following the passing the act for such suspension.

That the right of the congress to exercise exclusive legislation over such district, nor exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of a particular state, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, shall not be so exercised as to exempt the inhabitants of such district from paying the like taxes, imposts, duties and excises, as shall be imposed on the other inhabitants of the state in which such district may be; and that no person shall be privileged within the said district from arrest of crimes committed, or debts contracted out of the said district.

That the right of exclusive legislation with respect to such places as may be purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, shall not authorise the congress to make any law to prevent the laws of the states respectively in which they may be, from extending to such places in all civil and criminal matters, except as such persons as shall be in the service of the United States; nor to them with respect to crimes committed without such places.

That the compensation for the senators and representatives be ascertained by standing laws; and that no alteration of the existing rate of compensation shall operate for the benefit of the representatives, until after a subsequent election shall have been had.

That the journals of the congress shall be published at least once a year, with the exception of such parts relating to treaties of military operations, as in the judgment of either house shall require secrecy; and that both houses of congress shall always keep their doors open during their sessions, unless the business may in their opinion require secrecy. That the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journals whenever two members in either house may require it.

That no capitation tax shall ever be laid by the congress.

That no person be eligible for a senator for more than six years in any term of twelve years; and that the legislatures of the respective states may recall their senators or either of them, and elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which the senators so recalled were appointed.

That no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

That the authority given to the executives of the states to fill the vacancies of senators be abolished, and that such vacancies be filled by the respective legislatures.

That the power of congress to pass uniform laws concerning bankruptcy, shall only extend to merchants and other traders; and that the states respectively may pass laws for the relief of other insolvent debtors.

That no person shall be eligible to the office of president of the United States, a third time.

That the executive shall not grant pardons for treason, unless with the consent of the congress; but may, at his discretion, grant reprieves to persons convicted of treason, until their causes can be laid before the congress.

That the president or person exercising his powers for the time being, shall not command an army in the field in person, without the previous desire of the congress.

That all letters patent, commissions, pardons, writs, and process of the United States, shall run in the name of *The People of the United States*, and be tested in the name of the president of the United States, or the person exercising his powers for the time being, or the first judge of the court out of which the same shall issue, as the case may be.

That the congress shall not constitute, ordain or establish, any tribunals or inferior courts, with any other than appellate jurisdiction, except such as may be necessary for the trial of causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and for the trial of piracy and felonies committed on the high seas; and in all other cases to which the judicial power of the United States extends, and in which the supreme court of the United States has not original jurisdiction, the causes shall be heard, tried and determined, in some one of the state courts, with the right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, or other proper tribunal to be established for that purpose, by the congress, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

That the court for the trial of impeachments shall consist of the senate, the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the first or senior judge, for the time being, of the highest court of general and ordinary common law jurisdiction in each state; that the congress shall, by standing laws, designate the courts in the respective states answering this description, and in the states having no courts exactly answering this description, shall designate some other court, preferring such, if any there be, whose judge or judges may hold their places during good behaviour: provided that no more than one judge, other than judges of the supreme court of the United States, shall come from one state. That the congress be authorized to pass laws for compensating the said judges for such services, and for compelling their attendance; and that a majority at least of the said

judges shall be requisite to constitute the said court. That no person impeached shall sit as a member thereof: that each member shall, previous to the entering upon any trial, take an oath or affirmation, honestly and impartially to hear and determine the cause; and that a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a conviction.

That persons aggrieved by any judgment, sentence or decree, of the supreme court of the United States in any cause in which that court has original jurisdiction, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make concerning the same, shall, upon application, have a commission, to be issued by the president of the United States, to such men learned in the law as he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint not less than seven, authorising such commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to correct the errors in such judgment, or to review such sentence, and decree as the case may be, and to do justice to the parties in the premises.

That no judge of the supreme court of the United States shall hold any other office under the United States, or any of them.

That the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no controversies respecting land, unless it relate to claims of territory or jurisdiction between states, or to claims of land between individuals, or between states and individuals under the grants of different states.

That the militia of any state shall not be compelled to serve without the limits of the state for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof.

That the words *without the consent of the congress*, in the seventh clause of the ninth section of the first article of the constitution, be expunged.

That the senators and representatives, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation not to infringe or violate the constitutions or rights of the respective states.

That the legislatures of the respective states may make provision by law, that the electors of the election districts, to be by them appointed, shall choose a citizen of the United States, who shall have been an inhabitant of such district for the term of one year immediately preceding the time of his election, for one of the representatives of such state.

DONE in convention, at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the state of New-York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

By order of the convention,  
GEO CLINTON, President.  
Attested, JOHN McKESON, } Secretaries.  
ADM. B. BANCKER, }

THE members of the Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, in this city, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.  
WILLIAM PACA, Steward.

ANAPOLIS, August 3, 1788.  
VACHEL YATES,  
STAY-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has removed to Prince-George's-street, next door to Dr. Murray's, in this city, where he carries on his business as usual.

August 13, 1788.  
COMMITTED to my custody, a young man by the name of RUSSEN MOORE, on suspicion of horse-stealing, who had in his possession two mares, one a roan about fourteen hands and an half high, about four years old, which he acknowledges to be the property of John Baptist Medley, of Montgomery county; the other a small black mare, about six years old, branded on the near buttock, but so obscure that it cannot be made out, she is about thirteen hands and an half high, shod before, and has a fore back. Whoever own either of the mares are desired to apply, prove property and pay charges, to  
DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 5, 1788.  
RAN away from the subscriber, near Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, on the 19th of last month, a negro woman named POLL, about twenty-five years of age, she is something under the common size, has a dark spot in the white of one of her eyes, a scar in each cheek, and is about three or four months gone with child; had on and took with her two diamond shirts, one white ditto, a new diamond jacket and petticoat, a half worn Russia dressing ditto, a checked swanskin ditto, a new pompadour ground calico habit, a new coarse lawn apron and handkerchief; it is probable that she may endeavour to harbour in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Whoever brings home the said servant, if taken out of the county, shall have three pounds reward, paid by  
CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

THERE is at the plantation of John Burgo, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, supposed to be twelve years old, has no perceptible brand, and is a little hip shotten. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

## WILLIAM CATON, HAIR-DRESSER,

BEFORE leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he carries on the above business in all its different branches, in the house next below the Printing-Office, and flatters himself, that his application and attention to the duties of his profession will merit the countenance and encouragement of the public, whose favours he most respectfully solicits.

May 9, 1788.  
Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This tract is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, lying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 1500 acres.

And on Friday, the 15th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 600 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 15000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, one to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, containing 300 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore bank, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from Lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keppitree furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 200 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keppitree.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.—We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,  
GEORGE GILPIN,  
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

The sale at Leesburg is mentioned in the above advertisement to be on the 15th of September next, being Loudon court day; the court day happens on the 8th of September, the sale, however, is to be on the 15th. For the lands advertised to be sold on Friday the 19th of September next, at Keppitree, the same times of payment will be allowed as is mentioned in the said advertisement for the Occoquan works and the lands contiguous thereto.

HAVING had the honour of being appointed trustees by the honourable John Rogers, Esquire, chancellor of Maryland (in behalf of the creditors of Mr. Thomas Grahame) we therefore request a meeting of the said creditors, at the house of Mr. Docket, in Lower-Marlborough, on Saturday, the 18th day of August next. We also request those indebted to make immediate payment, to enable us to close the business; should any one expect indulgence, a disappointment will attend, as the particular circumstance of this concern calls loudly for the most vigorous exertion. We have appointed Mr. Thomas Grahame to collect the debts due, and all the monies paid to him will be equal as if paid to

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, } Trustees.  
JOHN SPICKENALL,  
Calvert county, July 30, 1788.

PICKLED HERRINGS,  
Of the First Quality,  
To be Sold, by  
JOHN RANDALL.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS  
assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington.

**RESOLVED**, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

**Ordered**, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the federal states for the period above mentioned.

**Resolved**, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitting attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

**CHARLES THOMSON**, Secretary.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

#### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named **BOB**, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pyc, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swann of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

**J. H. STONE, and CO.**  
N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

#### Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

**F**OR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto have named **DICK**, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other clothes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

**CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.**  
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Charles county, July 8, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 10th of December next,

**A** VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 38 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, now residing on the said plantation.

**G. B. CAUSIN.**

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1788.

## FOR SALE.

To be sold, at private sale, by the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, near Annapolis,

**A** VERY elegant round bottomed chariot, to drive postilion or with box, plated locks, false seat for a third person, painted cream colour, gilt body and highly ornamented; a phaeton of the same colour and fashion, to suit the chariot, and as elegant, a complete set of double plated harness (with a nag's head as a crest) to drive two or four in hand; a very elegant double harpsicord, with inlaid front, patent swell, celestina stop and machine pedal; with tuning instruments, strings, and a genteel collection of the most modern and approved music; and many other articles to be sold cheap.

**THOMAS RUFLAND.**

**N. B.** The above property is offered for sale to satisfy a debt, of which William Cooke, Esq; in Annapolis, has the settlement. The subscriber wants no part of the purchase money: If any person inclinable to buy, can satisfy Mr. Cooke, or the gentleman by whom he is empowered, it will answer the purpose intended, and the probable a length of credit may be obtained.

July 31, 1788.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of **DAVY**, and says he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 20 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a small piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of severe whipping on his back; has on an osnabrig shirt and crocus trousers. His owner is desired to take him and pay charges, to

**W. A. LEIN, Sheriff of Calvert county.**

July 22, 1788.

#### Sixteen Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th instant, an indented Irish servant man, named **JOHN GRADY**, about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat, and an old pair shoes.—Whoever delivers the said runaway to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, paid by

**JOHN SPURRIER.**

Charles county, near Newport, June 28, 1788.

**T**HERE is at the subscriber's plantation, taken up as a stray, a bay **GELDING**, about 9 years old this spring, 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops, and drags his hinder feet when he trots, his mane and tail very thin, branded thus T though tolerable small. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

**BENNETT WATHEN, jun.**

## Wants employment,

**A** YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accountant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port-Tobacco.

Prince-George's county, July 29, 1788.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a bright bay **MARE**, about three years old; thirteen hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

To be sold at public sale, if not sold at private sale, on the 27th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

**A** PLANTATION very beautifully situated on the mouth of the fourth side of Magoth river, by patent containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, whereon is a good dwelling house, with a stack of chimnies, kitchen, corn house and other convenient out-houses, a very good apple orchard. The soil is good, and well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats or tobacco.—Possession will be given after the 5th of November next.

**JOHN MERRIKEN.**

#### TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named **NACE**, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any gaol so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

**SAMUEL ABELL, Younger.**

Warburton, July 21, 1788.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber, to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of two tracts of land called **WARBURTON MANOR**, and **FRANKLAND**, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

**GEORGE DIGGES.**

For sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the fifth day of next September,

**FIFTY-FOUR** lots in the town of Newport, situated on Patowmack river, in Prince-William county, and at the mouth of Quantico creek, about three miles below Dumfries. Most of the lots lay either upon the river or creek, the streets extending at right angles from the one to the other, the harbour is equal to any upon the river, and the banks sufficiently high for making wharves for ships of almost any burden to lay along side; at present ships that carry five hundred hogheads of tobacco may load safely within twice their length of the shore. It is probable a few years experience will prove, that the situation of this place for trade is equal to any upon the river, being the nearest navigation for vessels of any considerable burden to a very extensive and fertile country. Six thousand hogheads of tobacco have been taken at Dumfries the present inspection. The grain trade, if carried on to any advantage from this part of the country, must be from the mouth of the creek, as at present it can be navigated but by very small craft, and is daily growing worse. Bonds with approved security will be taken for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in twelve months, and carrying interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid. The remainder to be paid in hand.

**CUTHBERT BULLETT.**

Prince William, July 23, 1788.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody, negro **WILLIAM ALLWELL**, alias **JEM**, a lusty young fellow, says he is a free man, and that he served his time, part with colonel Thuston, and the other part with his son Robert Thuston of Gloucester county, in Virginia. His owner or owners, if any, are desired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his fees.

**DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.**

Anne-Arundel county, August 5, 1788.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

## ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

**W**ILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the island of Malta.

**ROYAL GIFT** (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The **KNIGHT of MALTA** will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

## MAGNOLIO,

**S**TANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom.—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

**JOHN FAIRFAX, Overlooker.**

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

**T**HE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

**JOHN PARNHAM.**

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

**T**HE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

**THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.**

**S**UNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof.

**GEORGE DIGGES.**